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MONTPELIER, (VT.) APRIL 19, 1836.

WHOLE NO. 234.

Addison County.

At an Antimasonic Convention recently assembled at Middlebury, Marshall S. Doty, Esq. was appointed President, John G. Perry, Nathaniel Spalding, Vice Presidents, J. R. Olin and Elisha Brewster, Secretaries.

Hon. Harvey Bell, of Middlebury, Zueli Walker, Esq. of Ferrisburgh, Azel Chipman, Esq. of Shoreham, Azariah Rood, Esq. and Dea. Brown of Middlebury, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting.

Hon. Harvey Bell, on behalf of the committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That freemasonry is an institution which, from the immoral character of its oaths and their savage penalties, from its secrecy, its power, its spirit of favoritism and monopoly, its irresponsibility to public opinion, and the slavish subservience of its members to the mandates of the order, is to be ranked with the worst evils of the times, is at war with the equal rights and privileges of the people, and dangerous to our republican institutions.

Resolved, That while the organization of the antimasonic party had distinctly in view the destruction of freemasonry, its members came fresh from the democracy of the country, retaining in all their energy those principles of liberty which are essential to the security of our free and happy institutions, the sovereignty of the people, responsibility to public opinion, a perfect equality of rights in contradistinction to monopolies of wealth and power, the support of the popular branches of the government in opposition to Executive encroachments, an attachment to the laws and constitution of the country and a sturdy determination to maintain their supremacy.

Resolved, That Antimasons in carrying out their principles in their application to national politics have, from their first existence as a party, found themselves involuntarily opposed to many of the leading measures of the present administration; and that the principles contained in the resolutions passed at an Antimasonic Convention of the Members of the Legislature at the last session, are the same in substance which they have ever entertained, repeatedly avowed, and still adhere to.

Resolved, That Martin Van Buren, as one of the principal advisors of the obnoxious measures of the present administration—as having declared that he will tread in the footsteps of Gen. Jackson—and as having ever been a “subtle and uncompromising enemy” to antimasonry, is unworthy of the confidence of the antimasonic party.

Resolved, That the Antimasons of Vermont will never degrade themselves by abandoning their long-cherished principles to unite with any party for the sake of being in a “certain majority.”

Resolved, That we cordially respond to the nomination of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON of Ohio, by the Antimasonic State Convention of this State and that of Pennsylvania; that in him we recognize a Republican, an Antimason, a Patriot and a Statesman—honest, capable and faithful to the Constitution, and who will if President make these qualifications, rather than partisan services, the criterion of official distinction.

Resolved, That few men in existence have performed more eminent official services than Wm. HENRY HARRISON; and in the zeal and ability and patriotism with which he has executed the high public trusts confided to him, we have evidence of the qualities of head and heart which eminently fit him for the more exalted station of President of the Republic.

Resolved, That in FRANCIS GRANGER of New York we discern the unflinching Antimason, a man of talents, a patriot and a statesman, worthy of the second station in the Government of the United States.

Resolved, That we have unshaken confidence in the stern integrity of principle, and sound political views of SILAS H. JENISON; and the intelligence, judgment and capacity he has displayed in the various official stations he has occupied, evince his fitness to discharge the duties of Chief Magistrate of this State.

Resolved, That the State Antimasonic Convention, called as it was by the State Committee in the most public manner, composed with very few exceptions of the old and tried friends of the Antimasonic cause, was a true and able representation of the Antimasonic party, and exhibited a fair expression of their sentiments.

Resolved, That we view with indignation the attempt which has been made to degrade the recent Antimasonic State Convention, by unjustly representing that its deliberations were controlled by Whig influence and decided by Whig votes.

Resolved, That the nomination of Wm. H. Harrison sustains the principles which have ever guided the Antimasonic party, both in relation to masonry and national politics.

Resolved, That the attempts made by a small minority of the antimasonic party to foist Martin Van Buren upon the Antimasons as a candidate for President of the United States, involve an utter surrender of our principles and an abandonment of our party, and should be met by the indignant rebuke of every intelligent, true-hearted Antimason.

Resolved, That while we form no coalition with any party, we call upon individuals of all parties, as men and patriots devoted to the interests of our common country, to unite with us in supporting the candidates we present for their suffrages, be-

lieving their election will advance the common welfare; and we should rejoice should we find any portion of our fellow citizens of any party, sacrificing their predilections on the altar of the public good, and casting their votes for candidates whose success we believe will rescue the country and the constitution from the appalling dangers which encompass them.

Resolved, That in the present overflowing state of the treasury, the distribution of the Public Lands among the States, is a measure founded upon the most perfect justice and expediency; and that Andrew Jackson, by placing his veto upon a bill to effect this object, which passed both houses of Congress by large majorities, has shown an unhappy disregard to the will of the People, and deprived the State of Vermont of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

On motion of Mr. Walker of Ferrisburgh, **Resolved**, That we view with astonishment the declaration of Martin Van Buren, that he is “the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of the abolition of Slavery in the district of Columbia against the wishes of the slave-holding States.”

On motion of Mr. Olin of Leicester, **Resolved**, That the ardor with which the Antimasons of Vermont join their brethren of Pennsylvania and elsewhere in the support of General Harrison for the Presidency, though deserved by many of their leaders, is a pleasing proof that they judge for themselves, and are governed by their principles.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox of Middlebury, **Resolved**, That we are unwilling to support a candidate for President who will not publicly declare his sentiments on all important national subjects, whether because his friends fear to ask him, or because he is too wary to make them known.

On motion of Mr. Rich of Shoreham, **Resolved**, That it is the duty of every Antimason to use every honorable means to promote the success of the nominations made by the recent Antimasonic State Convention at Montpelier.

Resolved, That a true antimasonic paper be established in Middlebury, and that a suitable committee in each town in the county be appointed to promote the interests of the Antimasonic party and procure subscriptions for the paper contemplated.

[A committee of thirty-five were chosen in pursuance of the last resolution.]

In the House of Representatives, March 25.

INCENDIARY PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. HALL, of Vermont, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, asked leave to make a report on behalf of the minority of that committee, on that part of the message relative to incendiary publications.

On rising, Mr. Hall said it was proper he should precede the report he was about to submit with a brief statement. About the first or second week of the session, when the President's Message was disseminated by the resolutions of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Beardsley), so much of it as related to the Post Office Department, including the subject of incendiary publications was referred to the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. The committee took the subject into immediate consideration, and in the course of some two or three weeks came to the conclusion, by a vote of six to three in favor of the constitutionality and expediency of legislation, to restrain the mail circulation of these publications. The committee then proceeded to discuss various bills, proposed by different members of the committee, and continued the discussion from week to week, and time to time, until about three weeks since, when a majority not being able to agree on any mode of legislation, the whole subject was by vote of the majority laid on the table of the committee, with the view, as Mr. H. understood of waiting the further action of the Senate, and getting further light on the subject.

Mr. H. said he did not complain of this decision of the committee, and he was ready to accord to the majority the same upright motives which he would claim for himself. They doubtless supposed there was a reasonable probability of their eventually coming to an agreement. But, believing as he did, that the more light gentlemen got, the more difficulty they would find in agreeing on a bill, he could not help considering the subject as disposed of for the session. Whether this was the case or not, the minority of the committee, having come to the conclusion that Congress possessed no constitutional power to pass any law on the subject, were through with their inquiries, had completed their investigation and were ready to report. And the nature of their report could not be affected by the future action, or want of action, on the majority. This report of the minority was now and must continue to be, that Congress had no power to act on the subject.

Mr. H. said the position of the minority was very peculiar. The subject referred to the committee was one of much interest. The President, in his message, had recommended legislation to Congress; his argument, the argument of the Postmaster General, and that of a distinguished Senator, the chairman of a committee of another body, all in favor of legislation, had been printed, laid on the tables, and read by every member. In this hall not a word, not a whisper had been heard in opposition to the principles thus promulgated. In the face of this official array of incendiary argument, the minority, acting under the oath they had taken to support the Constitution of the United States, had felt it to be their imperative duty to oppose in committee every form of legislation which

had been proposed. Under these circumstances, they felt that their position was one of much responsibility; that their course of action, and perhaps their motives were liable to misapprehension, misconception, possibly to unjust imputation. It was for the purpose of justifying themselves to the House for the course they had felt it their duty to take, that he sent to the chair a statement of their views, and would ask permission of the House that it be laid on the table and printed. Mr. H. said he only desired further to say that the report of the minority did not go into an examination of the character of the publications specified in the message, but was an argument to show that, whatever might be their character, Congress had no constitutional power over them.

Mr. Connor objected to the reception of the report, as a proceeding before unheard of. The majority of the committee had not doubted the possibility of preparing a proper bill, but had differed as to its details. They would, he hoped, be able to report a bill in a few days.

Messrs. Speight and Williams also objected to the reception of the Report.

Mr. Hall moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to present the Report, which motion was not agreed to.

EVILS OF MOBOCRACY.

Extract from a Speech of Judge Gaston, of North Carolina.

“History teaches that the general and too eager pursuit of riches, must bring on the downfall of republican liberty.

“Public virtue is the only solid basis which can uphold the glorious structure of freedom; and public virtue is not to be found when the quarry of personal integrity has been worked off and exhausted.

“He who hesitates not by falsehood—either known to be falsehood, or recklessly taken up without care whether it is false or true—to destroy the fame of an adversary, wants but little of the guilt of him who would stab an enemy in the dark. Personal abuse is a poisoned weapon.

“Unrestrained liberty is anarchy; dominion in the strong; slavery in the weak; outrage and plunder in the combined oppressor; helpless misery in the oppressed—insecurity, suspicion, distrust and fear to all. Law is the guardian of freedom.

“The summary is short. Liberty becomes licentiousness, and hovers the bounds of law. Factions rage and war against each other. The fear of factions is succeeded by a confiscating and sanguinary anarchy. Anarchy is succeeded by tyranny.

“Ambitious men rise and disappear, parties may struggle, and power often change hands; but our country will remain, our country will flourish in immortal youth, unhurt amidst the crash of contending factions, and surviving the wreck of most mortal things, if the soul of national freedom be kept alive. The breath of that life is virtue. Demoralized public sentiment is a mephitic gas in which freedom dies.

The following bold but correct view of the evils of mobocracy deserve an attentive reading:

“We tell the people of the United States that unless they look well to themselves, the day of their destruction is at hand. They are trying to destroy themselves. We do denounce as a traitor every man who encourages in any shape, or any pretext, the putting down and abrogating of the laws. We disclaim every man who advises the people to take the laws into their own hands, no matter how much good may for once be done hereby. We say that every man who deprives or attempts to deprive the veriest wretch that breathes God's atmosphere, of the right of trial by jury, for any crime, is a virtually a traitor, not only to his country, but to his own best rights and dearest interests. Men who unchain a mob, are like men who unchain the plague and pestilence. It may rid them and their country of their enemies and its scourges, but will also sweep them away in its poisonous career. We would take him to be insane who would sit on the brink of a volcano, and throw into it the inflammable matter to produce an eruption; but we see men advocating mob-law and anarchy, on the score of expediency, (as if any expediency can justify overthrowing the law, and we still suffer them to preach on.”

Arkansas Advocate.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE AT CONCORD N. H.

We learn from the Concord (N. H.) Enquirer that a most disgraceful scene occurred there on Fast Day and Night—Thursday of last week. The Rev. Mr. Cheever of Salem, preached an abolition discourse in the forenoon, and a total abstinence discourse in the afternoon. The discourse being ended, all retired to their homes, and Mr. Cheever took lodgings at the house of Mr. Bouton. Near midnight some twelve or fourteen individuals, mostly in sleighs, passed up street, from near the State House Yard, with horns of discordant notes, and a hastily created image, to the north end, and on their return drove close to Mr. Bouton's door, after having sounded their horns, and elevated the man of straw some eight or ten feet, and one commenced a loud rapping with the knocker on the door, and expressed a desire to “see the man that dreamed the dream.” This noise soon brought together a crowd of citizens who had been awakened by the noise and otherwise, among whom was an energetic police officer; whereupon the sleighs, image, passengers, and drivers, took up the line of march and returned to the State House Yard, where the fire was applied to the man of straw and all dispersed; not, however, until the fire was quenched.

The next morning the committee of the Society which had invited Mr. Cheever to

come to Concord and deliver an address, deemed it their duty to the person invited, to Mr. Bouton, at whose house he lodged, and to the place, the peace of which they thought had been disturbed, to investigate the matter, and accordingly six persons were commissioned against, tried, and five of them were fined three dollars each, and costs of prosecution. Deeming it at least the shortest way of closing the concern, the five (four of whom were appointed constables at the late town meeting) paid their fines.

Boston Atlas.

DR. EDWARDS' LETTER.

To the Honorable James T. Austin, Attorney General of Massachusetts.

RESPECTED SIR:—Mr. Poinder, in his testimony before Parliament, said that he had done asking criminals what was the cause of their crimes, having almost uniformly ascertained it was ardent spirit. He said also that criminals had often assured him that it was necessary, before the commission of great crimes, to have recourse to these stimulants to fit themselves. Said one of them, “I could not enter your house in the dead of night, and take the chance of your shooting me in it; or of being lunged when I got out of it, unless I was to get well primed first.” But when, in the language of the man, men are “well primed” with this destructive ingredient, they can do almost any wicked thing to which their own hearts or the devil may tempt them.

It seems to be one of his grand engines for driving men down to death. And says a distinguished physician, “the traffic in ardent spirit, stands unrivalled for its hardening and deluging influence on those engaged in its operations. Who does not shudder at the appalling disclosures in relation to the deeds perpetrated in the grogshops and groceries of Edinburgh. Burke and his associates, if I mistake not were one or more of them the keepers of these establishments. After the wretched victim had ceased to be a profitable customer, having been plundered of his last shilling, he was plied with liquor till he was stupefied; and then in darkness and privacy, he was suffocated. And for what purpose? that his body might be sold to the schools of anatomy or surgery, for the sum of ten, perhaps twenty, dollars. I challenge the world to furnish a parallel to this monstrous combination of avarice and blood; and I charge it fearlessly upon the traffic in ardent spirits.” Surely its influence is “destructive,” not only to bodies, but to “souls.”

Nor am I alone in this opinion, or shut up to the solitary companionship of “the Pope, or some one who has assumed infallibility.” Says Judge Duggett of Concord, “over every grog-shop should be written in great capitals, the way to hell, going down to the chamber of death.” To make or to sell ardent spirit, for common use, is as wicked as to make or sell poison, for the same purpose. It being admitted that the use of this article is destructive to health, reputation, and prosperity, (and the proof on this point is overwhelming) it follows conclusively, that those who make it, sin with a high hand against God and their fellow men. The blood of murdered souls and bodies will be required at their hands.” Other persons then, beside “the Pope,” dare to publish this doctrine; and had published it long before your remarks concerning my opinion.

Judge Walworth, of New York, speaks of the time as coming, when “reflecting men will no more think of making and vending ardent spirit, or of erecting and renting grog-shops, as means of gain, than they would now think of poisoning the well from which a neighbor obtains water for his family; or of arming a maniac to destroy his own life, or the lives of those around him.” And says Judge Cranch of Washington, speaking of the sin of furnishing ardent spirit, “I know that the cup is poisoned—I know that it may cause death, that it may cause more than death—that it may lead to crime—to ruin—to the tortures of everlasting remorse. Am I not then a murderer? worse than a murderer? as much worse as the soul is better than the body. If ardent spirit were nothing worse than a deadly poison—if they did not excite and inflame all the evil passions—if they did not dim that heavenly light which the Almighty has implanted in our bosoms to guide us through the obscure passages of our pilgrimage—if they did not quench the Holy Spirit in our hearts, they would be comparatively harmless. If they were moral effect—it is the ruin of the soul which they produce, that renders them so dreadful.

The difference between death by simple poison, and death by intoxication, may extend to the whole difference between everlasting life and eternal death.”

Such are the opinions of these distinguished jurists; and opinions which they had expressed before multitudes of people, and published to the world, long before you asserted, that “you should have thought no one but the Pope himself, who has assumed infallibility, would have given an opinion that ardent spirit is destructive to the well-being of souls.” So obvious is this truth, that it has been expressed by many, among the most distinguished men, in this and in other countries. Nor are they confined to one profession or employment, to one Christian denomination, or political party. It is an opinion which is exceedingly prevalent, among Christian men of all parties and professions who do not use ardent spirit, or furnish it, and have no moral interest in its being used, as a beverage, and who have thoroughly examined the subject that “ARDENT SPIRIT IS HIGHLY DESTRUCTIVE TO SOULS.” And it is principally on this account that they desire the discontinuance of the use of it. It is on the same account that the men who are making it, and who are selling it, should cease from

that immoral and destructive employment. It is because they believe, with the distinguished gentlemen of the New York State Temperance Society, at the head of which is the Chancellor of the State, and among the 360,000 of whose members, are many among the most distinguished of our divines, jurists, and statesmen, that “disguise that business as they will, it is still, in its true character, the business of destroying the bodies and souls of men. The vendor and the maker of spirit, in the whole range of them from the pettiest grocer, to the most extensive distiller, are fairly chargeable, not only with supplying the appetite for spirit, but with creating that unnatural appetite; not only with the supplying of the drunkard with the fuel of his vices, but with the making of the drunkard.” That is, they are necessary to his overwhelming mischief; and if they continue, with a knowledge of the subject, to prosecute this immoral traffic, they will at the divine tribunal, and they ought at the bar of public opinion, to be held answerable for its destructive effects. And what shall it profit a man, though he gain the whole world and lose his own soul, by continuing to be knowingly instrumental in the destruction of the souls of others?

With great respect I am truly, Yours, &c. J. EDWARDS, Cor. Sec. Am. Temp. Soc. Boston, Feb. 1836.

TEMPERANCE ALMANAC FOR 1837.

At the semi-annual meeting of the New York State Temperance Society, held in the city of Buffalo, July 9th, 1836, the following resolution was adopted:

“Whereas, an Almanac has been found one of the most efficient publications for extending the knowledge of temperance in family circles; therefore,

“Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the New York State Temperance Society be requested to prepare an Almanac annually, advocating the great and safe principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquor as a drink, and to make such efforts as may be in their power, to place a copy of it in every family in the nation.”

At the annual meeting of the Society held in Albany, the 11th of February, the Executive Committee submitted the Almanac prepared in compliance with the instructions of the Society, and by an unusual vote Eliphalet Nott, D. D., President of Union College, Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Justin Edwards, Secretary of the American Temperance Society, and the Rev. John Hough, Professor of Languages, Middlebury, Vermont, were appointed a committee to report to the Society on the Almanac.

The following is the report of the committee, which was unanimously adopted by the Society:

“The committee to whom the Temperance Almanac for the year 1837, prepared by the Executive Committee of the New York State Temperance Society, was assigned for examination, have performed that duty, and find the document well adapted for the purpose for which it is intended. It is in their view, sound in its principles and correct in its statements; it comprises much suited to seize the attention, to inform the judgment, and decidedly favorable to affect the conduct; and if placed in every family throughout the nation, it cannot fail to exert an influence the most auspicious to the cause of temperance, and to all the great interests of the country.

In behalf of the committee, JOHN ROUGH, Chairman. Albany, Feb. 12, 1836.

The above named Almanac is now ready for delivery. It is calculated for all parts of the Union and for Canada. No labor has been spared to render it correct and valuable as a tract. The Executive Committee cannot think of a more efficient mode of promoting the cause than by placing a copy in every family in the Union. Should state, county and town societies, undertake its circulation in each family, the result could not but be beneficial. The pages are somewhat larger than the Almanac for 1836, and the Executive Committee have reduced the price to \$10 the 1000—one cent each.

The terms of payment will be, for 5000 and over, an acceptance payable the first of January, 1837—a less quantity, cash. A copy will be sent by mail to any individual desiring it. Temp. Rec.

Love thy neighbor for God's sake, and God for his own sake, who created all things for thy sake, and redeemed thee for his mercy sake; if thou have any other object, it is false love; if thy object have any other end, it is self love. Quarle.

Insult not over misery, nor deride infirmity, nor despise deformity. The first shows thy inhumanity; the second thy folly; the third thy pride; He that made him miserable, made thee happy to lament him; He that made him weak, made thee strong to support him; He that made him deformed, gave thee favor to be humbled; he that is not sensible of another's unhappiness, is a living stone; but he that makes misery the object of his triumph is an incarnate devil. Quarle.

He that is angry with the just reprover, kindles the fire of the just revenger.

On the 12th a Van Buren and Johnson member of Congress from Georgia exclaimed in the House of Representatives: “How long before the blacks will gain admission into this House?” Not long, we presume: their husbands are getting there already. Isn't it so, Colonel Johnson? Louisville Journal.

The West India. A brother in Massachusetts writes, 21st, “A clergyman called on me this morning, and in course of conversation stated, that he had just received a letter from a West India planter, who expressed his thankfulness that slavery there was at an end. The experiment was working in the happiest manner. It would thus seem that the planters themselves, now that the thing is done, are glad of it.”

No doubt they are glad—as glad as the drunkard at the tobaccocon when he feels reformed. The agony is over when the will is decided.

One word of remark respecting the articles in our last from Barbadoes and Jamaica. They are to be received as independent witnesses, examined separately, for neither knew of the existence of the other. The article on Barbadoes is from notes of a conversation. A large part of the Jamaican article is given as we wrote it down sentence by sentence from the lips of our informant. And we will say, that such is the standing and character of the gentleman to whom we are so much indebted, that we have the fullest satisfaction in his representations.

The proof, then, is already—so soon—complete and ample, that the abolition of slavery in a country is a common blessing to masters, to servants, to humanity, to religion, to commerce, to the world, even when done under the most unpropitious circumstances, and in the worst conceivable mode. For we can hardly conceive of a worse mode of abolishing slavery (unless by banishment) than the apprenticeship system, imposed upon unwilling and perverse subjects, by a distant government, as in the case of Jamaica. How much more propitious would be the influence, if made by the spontaneous movements of humanity on the part of the masters themselves. N. Y. Ecologist.

Masonry in England.—On the 23d of February, Mr. Hume brought the subject of the Orange Lodges before the British House of Commons. He introduced the subject by a long and elaborate speech. In the course of the debate, which was warm and animated, the Duke of Cumberland was severely handled; he having in despite of the order of the army, held a lodge at his own house. Mr. Hume offered three resolutions, the purport of which was that the Orange lodges are detrimental to the peace of the country, and that it is injurious to the administration of justice, that sheriffs, magistrates and jurymen should have any connection with them; that Orange Societies and all other societies which have secret forms of initiation, should be no longer permitted;—and that an address be presented to the King praying him to remove from the public service at home and abroad every judge, magistrate, militia officer, &c. who shall attend the meeting of any Orange lodge, or other political club having secret forms of initiation. Many of the officers of the lodge took an active part—they objected to a direct and pointed censure of their order, but in vain. Lord John Russell proposed an amendment to the motion, by substituting for the resolutions the following: “That an humble address be presented that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to take such measures as to his Majesty seemed advisable for the effectual discouragement of Orange Lodges, and generally all political societies, excluding persons of different faith, using signs and symbols, and acting by associated branches.” The amendment was agreed to without a division.

It appears that there were 1,500 lodges in Ireland, and 350 in England, and they all looked to the Duke of Cumberland as their head.

Turn Out.—It appears the factory girls in Anagbury have had a turn out, not, it would seem, for high wages, but to maintain the same prices for which they had been working. A gentleman writes that on Monday morning, 7th inst., the girls were given to understand that they must tend two looms in future, by which they would weave double the number of yards that they wove on one loom, and this without any advance of wages. This raised a breeze among them, and the girls, with the exception of two, put on their bonnets and left the mill. They then proceeded to the Baptist vestry, chose a President and Secretary, and passed resolutions pledging themselves under a forfeiture of five dollars that they would not go back unless they could have the old prices, and that one should not go back unless the whole could. Thus things continued until Friday when they were told by the clerk that they could all come back if they chose, at the old prices, except five or six of the ring-leaders; but a part would not go back unless the whole could. Saturday evening they settled up, and some left for other places. Monday, the agent finding them determined to persevere, sent them a written notice that all who wished to, could go back at the old prices, and Tuesday morning they returned to their work. We learn that flags were flying and that salutes were fired during the turn out.—Lancet Journal.

The Wattsburgh Anti-Slavery Society, has the following article in its constitution:

2. The object of this Society shall be to preserve the “integrity of the Union,” and to promote moral, religious and political liberty, by the immediate restoration of our slave population to the government of law, the rights of free agency, and self-possession; thereby to sap the foundations of slavery, fanaticism, incendiarism, and misrule, in our country.”

What maintains one vice would bring up two children.—Franklin.